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RANCE AGENT.
150 South Water street.

hix Fire Ins. Co.
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T. L. MILLER, Agent.

ber, Wood & Coal.

ONS, BUGGIES, PLOWS,
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REMELY LOW PRICES,
our present large stock. Also from Three to
Four Hundred Thousand Feet of

rdwood, Wagon Lumber,
N AND BUGGY HUBS,
SPOKES, FELLOES, &c.,
H. WHITBECK & CO.,
corner of West Randolph and Jefferson streets.

HOOP & LEARNED,
DEALERS IN
and Muskegon Lumber,
th, Shingles, &c.
ted to order. Particular attention is invited to
ard, 24 and 26 feet wide.

T. CLAIR LUMBER,
mmon Floorings, Fencing, Boards, (Siding,
Long Joists, Timber, &c., &c.
Yard and Docks at Van Buren street bridge, ad-
joining grounds of the Alton and St. Louis, and
at Pt. Wayne Railroads.
se10-ly-d-3m

ER! LUMBER!
Scott & Morse,
call the attention of
UNTRY DEALERS,
ntractors, and the trade generally, to their

NEW LUMBER,
which is not surpassed in the market for quality.
go stock of
and 3d Clear Wide Lumber,
D COMMON FLOORING,
G, COMMON BOARDS,
NG, FRAMING LUMBER, LATH, &c. &c.
epared to offer to the trade superior induce-
ments; we solicit from all parties purchasing
TOCK and BUILDING LUMBER, to call
before purchasing elsewhere. We are con-
fident of shipping to all Railroads and Ports
and Yard, foot of Harrison street, West side,
SCOTT & MORSE.

BER FOR SALE.
EO. ALLING & CO.,
ted on Lumber street, above Twelfth. (W. Side.)
alers in Saginaw Pine.
rtantly on hand, for sale cheap, the following
assortment Lumber, equal to any in this market:
and Uncommon Common Flooring.
" Siding.
" Boards.
ed Clear, Common boards, Joists and Scantling.
Oak, &c. Also—Hickory, Ash and Maple
se20-e-3-3m

RY HOWLAND & CO.,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
awed Saginaw Lumber,
ALSO—
SHINGLES, TIMBER, PICKETS,
ND DRESSED LUMBER.
d Yards—South Clark Street,
ADJOINING RAILROAD BRIDGE.
e large yards South of and adjoining the
Railroad Bridge, on Clark street, the Chi-
cago and Rock Island, and
the Joliet and Chicago Railroads, are always
re unsurpassed by any dealers in the
ity for delivering Lumber into the
country by Canal or on Railroad
oaded in Our Own Yards,
E THIRTY CARS
E LOADED AT THE SAME TIME.
Purchaser all Loss by Breakage and Expense
of Cartage.
HENRY HOWLAND,
HENRY DUTTY.

Partnership Notices.

COPARTNERSHIP HERE-
Having purchased the interest of
Mr. McKee & Co., in this day dissolved by mu-
tual consent, the undersigned have formed a co-
partnership under the firm name and style of
Perry & Co., and have taken the premises lately
occupied by said firm, No. 45 Lake street, where
they will be pleased to see all their friends and
the public generally, and where they will be
found at the business of the firm.
MARVIN PERRY,
WATTS T. MILLER,
ROBERT W. MORRIS.

CE OF DISSOLUTION.—
Co-Partnership heretofore existing between
Jones, Scott, Ohlke & Co., was dissolved by
mutual consent, on the 1st day of May, 1859.
ll persons indebted to, or having claims against
the late firm, are requested to call at the office
of Jones & Co., under the firm name and style of
which they will be found, and where all business
connected with the late firm will be transacted.
The undersigned will continue the
business of the late firm.
JONES & CO.

DENSMORE, having re-
ed his new location, will continue in the
e, Meal and Feed Busi-
ness,
is also prepared to do a General Commis-
sion Trade on Consignments, at
59 SOUTH WATER STREET,
Corner of Wells.

AL.—Mrs. Bates' Agency
Office for Female Help-
ation street, one door east of Wallace.
s constant for friends and the public gen-
ly to the above location, where and
only the ladies with Female Help for
ency help can be supplied at short
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Pianos, Music, Etc.

ONS—VIOLINS—VIOLINS.

OOT & CADY,
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HAVE JUST RECEIVED
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BY THE PUPILS
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PRICES FROM $10 TO $30.
lins in the Northwest
OR THE MONEY.
BOOT & CADY.

JULIUS BAUER,
South Clark St., . . . 99
Wholesale dealer in Musical Instruments,
Music. Also Sole Agent for the Celebra-
ted Boardman, Gray & Co. 1st Piano
for new Pianos, etc. Melodeon to rent.
Melodeons tuned and repaired. Highest
cents. All orders thankfully received, and
ed by addressing
JULIUS BAUER,
No. 99 South Clark Street.

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ORS. BAKER & BUSH,
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CHICAGO, ILL.
and Madison street.—Post Office Box 2164

V. H. KENNICOTT,
DENTIST,
131 LAKE STREET.

L. A. BOGUE, Dentist,
No. 141 Lake street, opposite J. H.
se5-ly
V. W. ALLPORT,
DENTIST.
Residence, No. 15 Washington street.

Removals.

DENSMORE, having re-
his new location, will continue in the
n, Meal and Feed Busi-
ness,
is also prepared to do a General Commis-
sion Trade on Consignments, at
59 SOUTH WATER STREET,
Corner of Wells.

AL.—The undersigned having
from the firm of Cornell, Waite & Jameson,
the practice of the law, and respectfully
ertion friends at 65 Clark street, room No. 2,
C. WAITE.
ap6, 1859. se14d5-1m

Card.

ell and John A. Jameson will continue the
in law, as heretofore, at 65 Clark street, room
the name of Cornell & Jameson.
PAUL CORNELL,
JOHN A. JAMESON.
ept. 1, 1859. se7-s&t6 1m

PRESS AND TRIBUNE.
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DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

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Alfred Cowles.

OFFICE NO. 51 CLARK STREET.

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The Press and Tribune.

VOLUME XIII. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1859. NUMBER 77.

Press & Tribune.

CHICAGO.

Audubon's Birds of America.

The sons of the celebrated Audubon have issued proposals for publishing the great work of their father on the "Birds of America," in monthly numbers, to be completed in forty-five numbers, and to be supplied to subscribers only. It will contain all the plates and texts of the original work, embracing more than one thousand figures of birds, all the size and color of nature, represented in action amid the scenes or on the plants more common to their habits, together with seven royal octavo volumes of ornithological biography. The work will be issued in forty-five numbers, forty four of plates and one of texts, the former to be 27 by 40 inches. It is intended that each number shall be as follows: two large plates, each occupying the whole sheet; two of medium size, each occupying the entire sheet, and six of a smaller size, two plates on a sheet. All the plates will be in every respect equal to the first edition. The characteer and value of this work of the Great Ornithologist all understand and appreciate. We need not therefore urge those whose means will will permit them to possess it, to avail themselves of this opportunity to obtain it. The edition will be limited to three hundred copies. R. G. Mygatt is agent for Illinois and Wisconsin.

Telegraph Line Across Bherings

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce*, writes that there is reason to believe that arrangements will soon be made at St. Petersburgh, through private companies and government subsidies, for completing the line of telegraph from Novgorod to the mouth of the Amoor river, and thence taking it across Bhering's Straits to Russian America. In the meantime, a company has already been formed in Canada, under the name of the "Trans Mundane Telegraphic Company," which will afford important aid in establishing the proposed line through British America. The plan is to construct the telegraph from the mouth of the Amoor across Bherings Straits to and through Russian and British America. From Victoria a branch will be carried to San Francisco, and another to Canada. The line from San Francisco to Missouri is commenced, and Mr. Collins, who is engaged in the Russian and Canadian enterprise, thinks by the time it is in operation, he will have extended the line to San Francisco.

☞ On Monday morning last, Mrs. Hammond, wife of Porter Hammond, of Brighton, New York, met with a strange death. She was in the act of carrying two pails of water from the well to her house, when she stumbled and fell across a saw-buck in such a way as to break her neck. She was found up, but expired before she could be carried into the house.

☞ The negro, Levi Harris, who recently committed a violent outrage on the person of Mrs. Rattie, near Chatham, C. W., was arrested on Friday last and committed to Chatham Jail. Since he committed the revolting crime he has been secreted in the woods near Chatham, but was finally starved out.

THE STEAMER GREAT EASTERN.

The Terrible Explosion on Board.

[From the Special Correspondent of the London Times.]
PORTLAND, Sept. 11.

Before this reaches your readers most of them will have heard, by rumor or otherwise, of the shocking accident which occurred on board this vessel while off Hastings on Friday evening.

The particulars of her voyage are few.

In order fully to understand as far as it is yet known the cause of the accident, it will be necessary for me to say a few words on the peculiar construction of the two forward funnels for the paddle boilers. In the first plans for the vessel it was determined, in order to economize the heat given off by the funnels, and keep the saloons through which they pass cool, to fit them with what is termed "a feed pipe casing," rising from the boilers to about 10 feet above the upper deck. This feed-pipe casing is simply a double or outer funnel for the length we have stated, the inner one, as usual, carrying off the smoke and flame, and the space between it and the outer casing being filled with water.

The water is pumped in at the top of the casing while cold, and gradually passing down into the space round the furnaces, becomes greatly heated, when it is discharged into the boilers by means of an ordinary supply pump. A plan by which so much coolness is supposed to be gained in the berths and saloons, and so much fuel saved by the ample supply of hot water to the boilers, promises such obvious advantages that for the last ten years attempts of every kind have been made to carry out the principle successfully on board ships of the seagoing class, but in no instance has the plan ever yet succeeded. In but too many cases the funnels have done what the funnel of the Great Eastern did on such a colossal scale last Friday evening.

When such an accident has not occurred, the pressure of the column of water upon the base of the funnel and feed pipe casing has been so great as to cause them when strained in bad weather or worn by long use, to leak into the fires and extinguish them more or less rapidly. Any one the least conversant with boiler mechanism will see, too, at a glance, that the safety of the whole affair depends upon the stop-cock which lets off the water into the boilers being watched with unremitting vigilance. The neglect of this for half an hour would allow steam to generate in the casing, which would then, in plain terms, become a gigantic boiler, without a valve or any means of letting off its steam, save by blowing up. This was the apparatus which, as I have explained, in order to economize heat and cool the saloons, it was proposed to introduce on board the Great Eastern in the three funnels on the paddle engine, and the two forward funnels for the paddles.

Messrs. Bolton and Watt were intrusted with the construction of the apparatus and boilers, and they at once firmly refused to have any such casing round their funnels, or attached to their engines in any way whatever.

The plan, however, was adopted for the two paddle funnels, though at about that time the Collins line of steamers, which had tried the plan for nearly three years, discarded it as often dangerous, and always worthless. Who is responsible for its being liked to the paddle funnels, or for the manifest defects which, after the explosion, it is stated were found to exist in the stop-cocks, for letting the water into the boilers, is not now known.

All that has yet been ascertained is that there has been neglect somewhere, and that the stop-cock for letting the water off into the boilers was either incapable of performing its duty properly, or was not attended to at all. The casings of the two forward funnels of the Great Eastern held each about seven or eight tons of water, and the forward one, it is now evident, might have exploded at any moment during the voyage, when the graud saloon was filled with the visitors on board to listen to the admirable music of the ship's band.

BEFORE AND DURING THE DISASTER.

The visitors who were passengers on board numbered about 100, and, as may readily be believed, included among them some of the most distinguished savans and engineers and scientific men in Europe. All, as usual, were assembled at dinner at about half-past 5 o'clock on Friday, when before the dinner came on to gentlemen left the chairman's table to look at the coast near Hastings. Mr. Campbell, the Marquis of Stafford, Earl Mountcharles, Lord Alfred Paget, and a few others followed without waiting for the dessert. The departure of these gentlemen from the saloon, as it happened, broke up the dinner party, and instead of returing to the grand saloon, as usual, nearly all the visitors came on deck, and went right forward in the bows.

About thirty remained at table, a few were on the bridge with Mr. Campbell, and thus, by a most merciful interposition, it happened, for the first time during the voyage, that there was no one sitting in the grand saloon, and no one on the little rail-ed deck round the foremost funnel. Those or two gentlemen were congratulating Mr. Campbell on the almost marvellous success of the ship, when in the space of a second there was a terrific explosion. The forward part of the deck appeared to spring like a mine, the bows the funnel up into the air. There was a confused heavy roar, amid which came the awful crash of the timber and iron mingled together with a frightful uproar, and then all was hidden in a rush of steam. Blinded and almost stunned by the overwhelming concussion, those on the bridge stood motionless, as the whole armor till they were reminded of the necessity of seeking shelter by the shower of wreck—glass, gilt work, saloon ornaments, and pieces of wood, which began to fall like rain in all directions.

After a short interval, during which the white steam still obscured all aft the funnel, Captain Comstock, who was on the bridge, tried to see what had occurred, but he could only ascertain by peering over the edge of the paddle box that the vessels sides were uninjured, and the engines still going. Gradually then, as the steam cleared off, the foremost funnel could be seen, lying like a log across the deck, which was covered with bits of glass, gilding, fragments of curtains and silk hangings, window frames, scraps of wood blown into splinters, and a mass of fragments, which had evidently come from the cabin fittings of the lower deck, beneath the grand saloon. In the middle was a great heap of rubbish, where the funnel had just stood, from which the condensed steam was rushing up in a white, and therefore not hot, vapor, but enough to hide completely all that had happened below. In another minute all the passengers came rushing towards the spot.

The twenty or thirty who had remained at table in the saloon next that which blew up, came on deck also, and it will give your readers some idea of the gigantic strength of the vessel when I tell them that these latter, until they actually saw the smash, were almost unaware of the terrific explosion which had occurred beside them. It was only the dull, heavy roar, followed by the rushing of fragments as they rained down on and through the skylights which warned them that something dreadful had occurred. Still none knew what had really happened, or what injury the vessel had sustained. Captain Harrison, who was aft at the moment, rushed forward, and, seizing a rope, lowered himself down through the steam into the wreck of the grand saloon, and calling to six men to follow him, began a search among the ruins for those who might have been below.

The only one in the apartment was his own little daughter, who had just arrived at the after part at the moment of the explosion, and who, completely sheltered by the wrought iron bulkhead, had escaped, by a miracle, totally unhurt. Captain Harrison merely gave the order to pass her up through the skylights, and continued his search. This was no easy matter. The wreck and rubbish piled in all directions in the ladies' small saloon, forward of the funnel, made it difficult to move about. The steam hid almost every object. The place was broken, the floor in parts upheaved and riven, so as to show a still more frightful smash in the saloons and cabins below.

Through these apertures the bright glare beneath the lower deck of all, showed that the furnace doors had either been blown open or blown away, and the funnel being gone, the draught was down the remains of the chimney, forcing out the flames and ashes in a fierce and dangerous stream. This, as the reader will know by water, sent up a close suffocating air,—half steam, half gas,—in which it was difficult to see and almost impossible to breathe. In the meantime most on board, including the visitors, took steps to restore order and confidence. As I have already said, there were fortunately no holiday tourists there, or the matter would have been much worse. Some of the ablest engineers and machinists were on deck, who could pretty well guess what had happened and what worse might follow.

A funnel, filled similarly to that which had blown up, was evidently getting intensely hot, and of those present none knew to what extent its "jacket," or outer casing, had been damaged or how soon it might explode. Mr. Scott Russell, followed by one or two engineers, at once went below to the furnaces of the boilers, and ordered the steam to be blown off, the speed of the engines to be reduced, and every precaution taken to guard against mishap. Mr. Campbell remained calm and collected on deck, getting the crew forward and preventing any unnecessary alarm. Some of the men instantly were below to search for those employed at the stoke holes, whom it was now evident must be fearfully injured, if indeed alive.

THE CAUSE OF THE DISASTER.

* * * * At danger from fire or another explosion being now at an end, those who chose were permitted to go down and examine for themselves the scene of the disaster. The latter on the deck showed that in the compartment in which it had taken place and where it was confined by the iron bulk heads, it had been wide and general. The fore part of Mr. Grace's beautiful saloon was a pile of glittering rubbish, a mere confused mass of boards, carpets, hangings, mirrors, gilt work frames, and splinters of ornaments; the rich gilt castings were broken and thrown down, the brass work ripped, the handsome cast iron columns round the funnel overturned and strewed about. In the more forward part, a state sitting-room for ladies, every single thing was destroyed, and the wooden flooring broken and wrenched up.

But the damage in this part seemed a mere bagatelle when compared with the ravages among the lower deck cabins beneath. It was difficult to go down there, for the whole place was filled with fragments of boards, chairs, beds, cabin fitting, &c., from among which the saloon tubes, torn out rivets, and masses of the inner and outer funnels rent to pieces like cotton, and lying about in heaps of mingled cardboard. Everything was in literal fragments. The course of the explosion could then be seen at once. The wall, either side of which the casing had crushed in the inner casing, blowing up the funnel above deck, while both funnels below it were torn to pieces and buried about, sometimes in strips or scraps no longer than one's hand, sometimes in crumpled up lumps weighing several hundred weight. Beneath this deck toward the stokehole, indeed the remnants of the funnel left a yawning hole like an extinct volcano, the force of the explosion was still more manifest. Not only was the iron compartment nearest to the boiler partly rent and pushed back, but one of the main deck beams, an enormously massive wrought iron girder about two feet deep, and strengthened with angle irons, was wrenched back and nearly bent in halves.

THE RUN ON THE STEAMER.

The Great Eastern, in spite of all that has happened, still remains the finest vessel that was ever built, and one over which, notwithstanding all that has been predicted to the contrary, the sea seems to exercise no influence. She brought the narrative of her voyage down to her anchoring at the Nore on Thursday night. During the passage down the river only the speed had been ascertained, and this was shown in a way which, when her trim was taken into consideration, must have surpassed the most sanguine expectations. Last night she fell off on Thursday, after anchoring at the Nore, there seemed a fair chance of seeing next day how she would comport herself in a smart sea down the Channel. The darw dampened the ardor who wished to know how the Great Eastern would behave in a sea-way. The anchor was got up, and the run down the Channel commenced, the Girdler sands being passed soon after 10 o'clock. The breeze kept freshing, till it amounted at times to a gale, and the old saying among the shrouds and rigging became louder and louder.

In the Downs the wind freshened considerably, coming dead ahead, and for the first time a fair comparison of the Great Eastern with other ships could be made at sea. A heavy swell was running, and large vessels were lying-to under close-reefed top sails, pitching deeply to the sea, and sending the spray in clouds from their bows. At this time the Great Eastern was as motionless as a rock. Now and then heavy rollers passed her, but their size and action could only be known by observing their effect on other ships. A number of the passengers went forward to the extreme end of the bows, and remained watching the steam of the vessel by comparing it with the line of the horizon to detect a movement. Only by such a rigid test as this could it be discerned that the Great Eastern was moving gently now and then, scarcely more than a foot along her entire length, as the waves rushed under her. It was calculated that the surface of the Great Eastern opposed to the wind was equal to an horse pressure of upwards of 1,200 tons, and made a difference of between three and three-and-a-half knots an hour in her speed. Yet, with her paddles only going six or seven revolutions, and her screw from 25 to 30 (which was exactly what is called half speed), the mean average of her pace gave more than 12 knots an hour.

THE WAR IN CHINA.

Details of the Affair of the Peiho.

[Correspondence of the London Times.]
HER MAJESTY'S YACHT ——,
OFF THE PEIHO, July 8.

The whole of the squadron had assembled off the Peiho by the 18th of June, and preparations were immediately made in case warlike measures should be necessary, we in the squadron, however, never dreaming that the Chinese would be so mad as to resist. Several letters and messages passed between Mr. Bruce and the Mandarins, the purport of which will never be known until they are published in the English papers, but the Chinese Commissioners at the end to have resolved itself into this: The Mandarins said that Mr. Bruce would be received at Pekin by going some round-about way, and that the river was blocked up by barriers, and no man-of-war would be allowed to pass. Mr. Bruce, on the other hand, was determined that he would go by the river, and force the passage if necessary. Of course the matter fell in the Admiral's hands, and warlike operations immediately commenced.

On the 24th the whole of the naval and marine brigades, with the French frigate Du Chayla, were towed in over the bar and put on board some junks which had been detained for the purpose out of gunshot of the forts. The remainder of this day was spent in making final preparation for an attack on the forts, which are very substantially built, and have evidently had the benefit of European skill in their construction, as did also their guns during the action. The principal forts consist of three bastions connected by curtains and armed with guns of from 24 pounders to 50 pounders. One of these forts is on the south bank of the river and another on the north, but that on the north runs at right angles to the south batteries, and thus any ships anchor ng parallel to the south forts—i. e., in the line of the river—are exposed to a raking or longitudinal fire from the north forts. Besides these, there are two or three other batteries which took part in the action, but without much effect. Four very formidable barriers crossed the river, the outer one being so situated that it was not more than 800 yards from any gun in the batteries, and considerably less than that from most of them. The flag captain partially destroyed one of these barriers during the night of the 24th, but was fired on by the batteries, and retired.

On Saturday, June 25, the gunboats Janus, Kestrel, Lee, Haughty, Plover, Starling, Opposum, Banterer, and Forester, with the despatch vessels Nimrod and Cormorant, took up their positions, the inner gunboat the Banterer, being close to the outer barrier on the north side of the river, the line of vessels crossing the stream from that point diagonally, or in a southerly direction. The Admiral had hoisted his flag on board the Plover, and, with the Opposum in tow, proceeded about 2 P. M. to force his way through the outer barrier. The Opposum steamed at it, but it was too strong for her; however, by backing her anchor to one of the piles she managed to drag one up, and so made room to pass through, and then steamed on toward the second barrier. Every one now began to think that the Chinese were going to let us pass through quietly, but that idea was of very short duration, for the Admiral, following the Opposum, had no sooner pushed the bow of the Plover through the barrier, than banner went a gun from the batteries into her. She immediately returned it, and the whole of the fleet opened fire as if by magic, (this was at 2 40 P. M.)

A tremendous cannonade ensued, when it lasted without intermission until, between 4 and 5 o'clock, the Chinese firing with remarkable precision and causing a terrible loss on board the gunboats the Plover and Opossum had to retrace their steps and join the rest of the squadron. So severe was the fire that in a very short time the Plover and two other gunboats had to be reinforced from the Naval Brigade. The Admiral was wounded in the early part of the action, but refused to leave the deck. His gunboats were evidently a mark for the enemy until he shifted to the Cormorant. The tide falling, several of the vessels grounded, and the enemy's fire was now cutting them to pieces below the water line. The Southern batteries, however, had begun to slacken their fire, and it being thought that a landing might be effected with a good prospect of success, an officer was sent to inspect the proposed spot for the landing, and reported it practicable.

The signal was immediately made for the landing parties, and the two brigades approached in two vessels for some distance, and then pulled in toward the shore. Directly as they commenced landing they were assailed by a tremendous fire from all the batteries, and a dreadful carnage ensued. The mud was so heavy that the men could scarcely struggle through it, and they were mowed down by dozens. Many who were wounded fell and were smothered in the mud; others were actually drowned in the rapid advance from pure fatigue. Many more contrived to push on toward the batteries, but scarcely a man had a dry cartridge. The two ditches were crossed, but the utter impossibility of bringing up scaling ladders or bridges through such a sea of mud baffled all attempts at storming. The Chinese threw out fire balls, which, in the darkness that had now come on, showed very distinctly the position of our people.

Captain Shadwell, who commanded the Naval Brigade, having been severely wounded, and many other officers and men killed and wounded, it was but too evident that any further attempt would only entail a still greater sacrifice of life, and therefore the retreat was reluctantly ordered. The Chinese gave a yell of triumph when they saw this movement, and if possible, redoubled their fire, while our people as they retraced their steps the best they could, many having to crawl on their hands and knees to prevent sinking into the mud altogether. By 1 A. M., the wounded and the remains of the leading party were embarked. To return to the gun-boats,—the duel between them and the forts recommenced with greater fury and continued until long after dark, when at length, all the ammunition being expended and the vessels all being in a sinking condition, the firing gradually ceased, and by 10 o'clock the action may be said to have ended.

The Lee and Kestrel had already sunk, and the Cormorant was following their example, and they, with two or three other gun boats had to be deserted during the night. Thus ended this most disastrous affair; the only redeeming point in it, is that our men, though beaten, fought everywhere with the most desperate resolution, and had there been firm footing for the Marine and Naval Brigades, there can be no doubt that the forts would have been carried; as it was, their part of the fighting was a struggle against mud and not against Chinamen. Between the 26th of June and this day we have managed to rescue all the vessels from under the guns of the batteries, except the Cormorant, and she will be got off, but utterly destroyed, but the remainder have been patched up sufficiently to make them float.

The Admiral displayed in the most extraordinary manner, and managed to steam out and join the rest of the squadron last evening; and the Chinese, who have kept up a desultory fire on our vessels at times ever since the fight, are now in the quiet enjoyment of their victory. The Americans, though they took no part in the action, have been employed in saving our crews, our wounded, and in various other ways have earned the good wishes of the whole squadron. I send you a list of the killed and wounded, which you will see is a very heavy one, considering that the total number of men of all arms engaged did not exceed 1200 men. There may be one sometimes in six escaps no longer than to discover among so many vessels who are in the list of casualties. I cannot now ascertain the number of seamen and marines in each vessel, but the total loss, including officers and men of all arms, is 404 killed and wounded.

THE CITY.

CLARK STREET.—The Nicholson pavement is finished as far south as Harrison street to which point South Clark street is open for travel.

CHANGE OF TIME.—The Cincinnati Express train on the Michigan Central Railroad, which has left Chicago at 7 o'clock a. m., will hereafter leave at 11 a. m.

MUSICAL.—The second lessons of Mr. Dye's Singing School for ladies and gentlemen will be given to-night at the rooms of the Musical Union in the Methodist Church block.

☞ By a dispatch from St. Louis, we learn that Parsons & Farlin, of this city, received the first premium for hand shaved shingles at the Missouri State Fair now holding in St. Louis.

☞ Auction sale of Melodeons, Pianos, Furniture, Silver Plated Goods, Carpets, etc., etc., by Gilbert & Sampson, at their store, No. 82 Lake street, this morning, commencing at 9½ o'clock. See Auction Column.

ASSAULT.—On Tuesday evening two rowdies made a brutal and desperate assault upon a colored man named Mason, employed on the propeller Montezuma. They succeeded in making their escape.

POLICE UNIFORMS.—The *stars* were out yesterday and last night in all their glory in new regulation uniforms whereby one can tell a policeman from a draymun, with the naked eye at a distance of a rod or two. It is a good move.

$500,000 CASH VALUE.—J. M. Marshall's large auction sale of real estate comes off this morning at the north door of the Court House, at 10 o'clock. Our readers will do well to be on hand, as there will be bargains offered. Remember the hour—10 o'clock.

CORRECTION.—In a paragraph in yesterday's paper it was stated that the person who robbed the house of J. T. Moulton, Esq., 185 West Washington, was a domestic in that gentleman's family. Such was not the case. The crime was committed by a woman who is a stranger, and not by the faithful girl employed on the premises.

FIRE DEPARTMENT MATTERS.—The members of the steamer *Long John* have published a card of thanks to the directors of the Galena and Chicago Railroad Company, for the gift made to them a short time since.

Messrs. Munn & Scott have presented one hundred dollars to the members of the Steam Fire Engine *Atlantic*, for their services at the late fire, in saving their elevator warehouse.

MOLLUSCOUS AND LUSCIOUS.—At No. 70 State street, opposite Garrett Block, T. E. Spaids has opened a depot for the sale of the celebrated Rowe's Baltimore and Norfolk Oysters, among the most luscious of the bivalvular species. The Oyster trade in our city is immense, and the new establishment now opened is sure to win popularity. See advertisement.

TAKING A BITE.—While policeman Pilgrim, on Tuesday night, was taking a drunken Irishman to the lock-up, the latter in a fit of inebriate frenzy bit off the end of the officer's thumb. Whisky will cure a rattlesnake bite, and the Celt, it is believed, had blue ruin enough on board to neutralize all the poison of his mordant prank. The fellow was sent to Bridewell for ninety days.

THE JEWISH HOLIDAYS.—To-day, or rather, since each Jewish day commences and terminates, as the Bible directs, with the going down of the sun, last evening commenced the first of a series of religious holidays among the Hebrews, which are held as the most sacred of their feasts of feasts throughout the year. Thursday and Friday, the 29th and 30th of September, corresponding with the first and second day of the seventh month of Tishri, according to Mosaic calculation, is the commencement of the Jewish New Year of 5,660 *Anno Mundi*. This holiday is Roush Hashono, for two days held as a sacred feast by the Hebrews. In the Bible it is called a day of Memorial; and this is interpreted as meaning a time upon which to recall the actions of the past year, and pray to the Lord to pardon His children's sins.

In this city there are two regular Jewish Synagogues; the one on Wells and Adams streets, being the largest; but two extra congregations will worship during these holidays—one in Shaw's Hall, Clark street, and another in the Larmon Block.

The City Hospital.

Mr. EDITOR:—The City Hospital is situated in the southern part of the city, not far from the Archer Road. It was built by the city authorities some four years ago, at a cost of about $75,000, and is a well planned edifice, of ample dimensions. Contrary to the general rule applicable to public buildings, it has been well and thoroughly constructed of good materials. Its wards and rooms are spacious with high ceilings, and well, very well ventilated, with convenient bath-rooms attached. Almost the entire building is to be warmed by steam and the apparatus for that purpose is completed and in place; this apparatus is also to warm water for the baths.

The hospital grounds constitute a small block bounded by streets on all sides, and require to be filled, fenced and planted with trees. Would it not be well for the city to make the small appropriation necessary to improve and beautify these grounds, so as to make the Hospital more attractive, or at least less repulsive to the fastidious.

I understand it has been but recently opened for the reception of patients, it having, at the time of my visit but seven or eight; although it has, as I judge, accommodations for at least 150. It is the best arranged and ventilated Hospital that I have examined. The air is in it was very pure and salubrious. I found two Physicians there, civil and gentlemanly men, well versed in the "theory and practice" of their profession. And the general neatness and cleanliness of the rooms were very creditable to the gentleman and lady who have charge of the premises.—The Hospital is at present occupied and managed under a lease from the city. CITIZEN.

☞ We have a dispatch from J. F. Willard, President of the Wisconsin State Fair, saying that the managers would like to have Mr. Field exhibit his Rotary Plow at the Fair now in session at Milwaukee. We believe Mr. Field has taken his Plow to Milwaukee for exhibition.

ALF. BURNETT TO-NIGHT.—Alf. Burnett's capital delineations will doubtless draw a crowd to-night at Metropolitan Hall. He is unsurpassed in his line, and we advise all who would enjoy a very good thing to go to-night.

Board of Supervisors.

THIRD DAY.

Sundry petitions and communications were presented and referred to appropriate committees.

Report of W. L. Greenleaf, School Commissioner, in relation to fines by Justices of the Peace was presented and referred.

The communication of Carlos Haven, State's Attorney, requesting an appropriation to defray the expenses of sending Marshal Rehm to Canada, to obtain a witness, Frederick Werner, to prove the genuineness of a letter, purporting to be written by Sophia Werner, and found upon Henri Jumpertz, was referred back to the Judiciary committee.

Supr. Rees, of Lake View, offered the following order:

Ordered, That the Committee on Public Buildings be instructed to have a fire proof building erected on the Washington street front of the Public Square, for the use of the Recorder, Clerk and Treasurer, with the plans herewith submitted, and that the sum of $25,000 be appropriated for the same.

After a somewhat lengthy discussion, pro and con, and an attempt to foist upon the new Board of Supervisors, the following amendment was offered bySupervisor M. S. Johnson:

That if a building 50 ft by 80 ft for a Recorder's office can be built for the sum of $25,000, complete, according to the plan now before this Board, that the same be appropriated to build the building on the public square.

Supervisor Dalton moved to lay the whole matter upon the table indefinitely. Carried, ayes 22, nays 16.

On motion of Supervisor Tuttle it was voted to instruct the clerk to ask for estimates of labor, time of service, &c., from officers attending courts.

Supervisor Kestler reported the delinquent road lists correct, which report was accepted.

CONDITION OF THE JAIL.

The condition of the Jail was called up by Supt. Burley, who, after remarks, offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we have with deep regret seen the shamefully filthy condition of the jail, and consequent unhealthiness of prisoners thereof, and that the officers in charge of the same are guilty of culpable negligence.

Resolved, That the Committee on Jail and Jail Buildings be instructed to see that the whole condition of the jail and occupants be immediately and thoroughly improved, or in default of the same being done, call thereto the attention of the next grand jury.

Resolved, That, in consequence of the protracted and serious illness of the Sheriff, Mr. Gray, we deem him to some extent excusable, but cannot excuse his representatives and employees.

Resolved, That the Building Committee be, and are hereby ordered to provide an additional and suitable water closet for females. Also, additional means of washing for the use of prisoners, and that they also have the whole jail thoroughly whitewashed and painted.

Carried unanimously.

On motion of Supt. Rees, it was voted to instruct the Clerk to furnish each town with an additional poll box, different elections transpiring on the same day.

TOWN ACCOUNTS.

The Committee on Town Accounts reported on the several Town Accounts audited by them, as follows:

Hanover,	$338 70	West Chicago,	3,003 10
Niles	45 10	South Chicago,	1,600 00
Northfield,	119 75	Jefferson,	81 00
Palatine,	455 00	Elk Grove,	327 00
Jeffer'n	150 00	Lemont,	150 00
Thornton,	301 75	Worth,	230 00
Bloom	54 00	Orland,	90 00
Schaumberg,	405 00	Wheeling,	200 00
Proviso,	1,000 00	Lake View,	1,000 00
Orland	82 00	Rich	360 35
Barrington,	180 00	Cicero,	1,000 00
Leyden,	139 15	North Chicago,	1,500 00
Bremen,	365 00	Lyons,	1,000 31

REPORT OF DRAINAGE COMMISSIONER.

Your Drainage Commissioner to whom was referred the sale and drainage of the swamp lands and overflowed land in your county, beg leave to report that by and with the advisement of the Committee on Swamp Lands, your Commissioner has proceeded to sell the swamp and flowed lands in said county, and to drain the same out of the proceeds thereof, and have sold the following described lands on the following terms:

S. W. ¼ of N. E. ¼ S. 6, T. 35, R. 15—$5 per acre, cash.
S. E. ¼ of same—$5 per acre, cash.
S. W. ¼ of N. W. ¼ of N. W. ¼ of same—$5 per acre, cash.
N. E. ¼ of N. W. ¼ of same—$5 per acre, cash.
N. E. ¼ of N. E. ¼ S. 5, of same—$5, half cash, balance in excavation at 12c per cubic yard.
S. E. ¼ of S. 17 of same—$5 per acre, payable in excavation at same rate as above.
S. W. ¼ of S. 17 of same—$10 per acre, $129 cash, balance in excavation at the above rates.
S. E. ¼ of N. W. ¼ S. 5 of N. E. ¼ of S. 5 of same—$5 per acre, cash.
S. W. ¼ of S. W. ¼ S. 7 of same—$5 per acre, half cash, balance in excavation at 12c per cubic yard.
N. W. ¼ of N. W. ¼ S. 18—$10 per acre, one half cash, balance in excavation at above rates.
N. W. ¼ of S. W. ¼ and S. W. ¼ of N. W. ¼ S. 7 of same—$5 per acre, payable in excavation as above.
N. W. ¼ of N. W. ¼ S. 5 of same—$5 per acre in excavation as above.
S. E. ¼ of N. E. ¼ S. 24—$6 per acre, cash.
N. E. ¼ of S. E. ¼ S. 19—$6 per acre, cash.

The total number of acres sold	238 24 100
Total sold for cash	1,195 15
Tot. i received on same	$2,104 70
To be paid for in excavation	1,195 15-100
Number of yards in same excavation	23,129 6-18

The terms of the sale of the lands sole for money are as follows: One-third in one year from date of sale, one-third in two years, with interest at six per cent.

Of the lands sold for excavation, one-half the same work is to be completed by January, 1860, balance by January, 1861.

Your Commissioner has further received the sum of $129 in cash which he has deposited with the County Treasurer.

A. H. DOLTON,
Drainage Commissioner.

Adjourned to Thursday at 10 A. M.

RETURNED HOME.—Ex-Alderman Samuel McKay returned to this city on Friday last from an European tour. We regret to learn that Ald. McKay met with a very severe accident coming across the Atlantic, on board the Kangaroo; he was nearly washed overboard in a terrific storm, and had two of his ribs broken by being violently thrown against some portion of the vessel. He is now nearly recovered.—

ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE

Special Notices.

Chills and Fever! Chills and Fever!! Chills and Fever!!!—One of the greatest remedies that has ever been laid before the people, for Fever and Ague, and which has received the highest encomiums from the press and the people, is DR. J. HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS. Who will wonder at this, when it can be so easily proved by chill-stricken thousands, that it can be so easily cured? Who would endure sleepless nights, burning fevers, and chilling agonies, when a remedy can be obtained for a mere trifle? And yet how many families linger on in this fearful existence under this deadly, blight, and do nothing for many years of misery, until it becomes as common as the daily meals; and yet they are not relieved. None but the foolish and weak would neglect to procure these valuable bitters, and save themselves intense agony.

For sale by druggists and dealers generally, everywhere.

sep1 dawlw

☞ Those who are Curious to witness the wonderful perfection to which A. Oberwiler, Otic manufacturer of Rochester, N. Y., has brought his Gutta-Percha Oil Wigs and Toupees, are invited to visit the Wig and Hair Dying Rooms, at No. 109 Lake Street, and examine these curious productions of art. No scrutiny can detect the artificial from the natural when adjusted to the head.

☞ Notice.—The undersigned, stockholders in the Merchant's Bank of Macon Georgia, are by the provisions of its Charter liable to the amount of their stockholders. The notes of this Bank will be taken by us on deposit on the same terms as Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio.

T. PUCKEN & CO.

☞ Dr. Seelye's Liquid Catarrh Remedy—Warranted to be a sure and permanent cure for Catarrh Office room, 74 Randolph street, corner of Lake and Wells Street. A circular, with full particulars of disease, etc., will be sent to any address upon the receipt of a prepaid postage stamp. my21 1m*

Banking and Exchange.

I. A. WILLARD OFFERS HIS services as Assignee to all who may be embarrassed, and who, for the good of creditors, feel compelled to make an assignment, or who may be forced to do so by creditors, on account of misfortune and losses, unable to meet their liabilities. He also offers his services to such creditors, or to debtors who fear no inability to pay, who wish to effect settlements of estate and compromise with creditors.

The undersigned having had the management and settlement of all the extensive real estate, and adjusted compromises of Samuel A. Ward, late of the firm of Ward, Sherman & Co., amounting to One Million of Dollars during the past three years, has gained information and experience that will enable him to conduct such business with skill and dispatch.

Collections made and avails promptly remitted. Information cheerfully given.

The special permission is referred to

Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Auburn, N. Y. Hon. Geo. Tibbits, Troy, N. Y.
Messrs. Scales, Shepherd & Co., Albany, N. Y.
Messrs. Scales, Gallaher & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.
L. D. Boone & Co., Louisville, Ky. Hon. Z. Chandler, Detroit, Mich.
Hon. Wm. Hall & Co., Milwaukie, Wis. J. F. Edwards, Esq., Chicago, Ill.
Messrs. Cook & Sargent, Davenport, Iowa.
N. S. Boston, Esq., Galena, Ill.

I. A. WILLARD,
Office with Hon. E. A. Arrendale & Co., Counsellor at Law and Land Agent.
Corner of Clark and Lake streets.
se24 dawly

L. E. ALEXANDER & CO'S. BANK OF DEPOSIT. Foreign and Domestic Exchange and Collections. Exchange on all principal cities of the United States, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, St. Louis and Southern cities.

Collections made in the States, Territories, Canadas and Europe.

ALEX. E. ALEXANDER, Banker.
Clark & Lake, cor. Lake st.

BUDD & BALDWIN, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, *CLINTON, Iowa.*

Special attention given to collections, and proceeds remitted on day of payment.

Refer to the Bank of the Commonwealth, N. Y.; Market Bank, N. Y.; Mechanic's Bank, New Haven, Conn.; C. A. Hinsdale & Co., Albany; Hopp & Nichols, Utica; Cook & Sarg; in Davenport, Iowa.

se26-3m&78

F. G. SALTONSTALL & CO., COMMISSION, STOCK & BOND BROKERS, *No. 24 Clark St., Chicago, Ill.*

State Bonds for Bank Capital and Stocks bought and sold. Every description bought and sold in the New York market by telegraphic dispatches over mail prices.

Collections made. Loans procured and disposed of. New York, Boston and Philadelphia Correspondents:

F. G. SALTONSTALL, E. F. TIFFANY, J. C. ANDLES.

MAXWELL & DART. BANKERS AND STOCK BROKERS, *No. 50 Exchange Place,* NEW YORK.

Business paper and loans negotiated. Advances made on Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on the proposals of all Stocks or Bonds sent to us for sale will be received by telegraph.

se26 dly&wly

NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS. *No. 8 Clark Street.*

The undersigned has been appointed a Commissioner for the State of Pennsylvania, and is now ready to act.

SAMUEL C. SMITH.

Also, Commissioner for other States and Territories.
MARINE POLICIES noted and extended, and adjustments read out.
POLICIES FOR FIRE LOSSES made out and claims adjusted.
se26 C70 6m

MARINE BANK, CHICAGO MARINE AND INSURANCE CO. *Capital $500,000.*

B. F. CARVER, Cash. and Secretary.
J. YOUNG SCAMMON, President.

☞ Collections made and claims remitted in all parts of the United States. se24

E. I. TINKHAM & CO., BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, *Corner Clark and Lake Street,* CHICAGO.

EDMD I. TINKHAM, JOHN O. ANDREW.

HOFFMANN & GELPCKE, BANKERS, Chicago. Deposits received and interest allowed on Special Deposits. Liberal accommodations granted to depositors. Drafts on the principal cities of the world, Exchange and Letters of Credit in sums to suit, on the principal cities of Europe. Collections made. Exchanges on Europe, as importers, at New York quotations. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission. Agents for the Hamburg-American Packet Company. Refer to Messrs. Scales, County, City, or National Banks, Chicago.

FRANZ A. HOFFMANN, ALEX GELPCKE, OTTO GELPCKE.

L. C. BARBOR, Banking and Exchange office 42 Clark street, Exchange, Uncurrent Money, and Gold bought at a premium. References—Young Scammon, President Marine Bank; F. C. Barbor, Cashier.

B. W. PHILLIPS, BANKER, No. 6 LAKE STREET, (Goodrich Building) Chicago, Ill. Buys and sells Bills of Exchange on the principal cities in the United States, also on Ireland, Scotland and Europe. Collections made and proceeds promptly remitted. Interest allowed on time deposits. Refers to Messrs. Scales, Shepherd & Co., Albany; Messrs. Scales, Gallaher & Co., Buffalo; Messrs. Ketchum, Son & Co., New York; Messrs. Blake Brothers & Co., Boston; Messrs. Barclay, Field & Co., New York; Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., London; Messrs. Morton, Rose & Co., London; Messrs. Denison, Cunliffe & Co., London; Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., London; Messrs. Jay, Cooke & Co., Philadelphia; Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co., Philadelphia; Messrs. Corning, Winslow & Co., Cleveland; Messrs. Ketchum, Son & Co., St. Louis; Wm. Ward, Simeon Draper, New York; Gov. Wm. Sprague, U. S. Senator, Providence, R. I.; Hon. Lyman Trumbull, Alton, Ill.; Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Auburn, N. Y.; Hon. Z. Chandler, Detroit, Mich.; Hon. Wm. Hall & Co., Milwaukie, Wis.; J. F. Edwards, Esq., Chicago, Ill.; Messrs. Cook & Sargent, Davenport, Iowa.

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THE BANK OF AURORA, HALL & BROTHERS, Agents, Illinois. *Bankers and Dealers in Exchange,*

All collections promptly attended to. Interest allowed on time deposits.

Refer to Bank of the State of New York; F. C. Barbor and others, Chicago.

WM. HALL, P. M. HALL.

COOK & SARGENT, DAVENPORT, Iowa, Offer for sale Sterling Exchange, Gold, Silver, Uncurrent Money, Coupons, Stocks, Bonds, Drafts on New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago, Dubuque, Davenport, Iowa City, Muscatine, Keokuk, Burlington, Council Bluffs, Omaha City, Nebraska, and Virginia City, Montana. Deposits received and interest allowed. Collections made and proceeds promptly remitted. Refer to Messrs. Scales, Shepherd & Co., Albany; Messrs. Scales, Gallaher & Co., Buffalo; Messrs. Ketchum, Son & Co., New York; Messrs. Blake Brothers & Co., Boston; Messrs. Barclay, Field & Co., New York; Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., London; Messrs. Morton, Rose & Co., London; Messrs. Denison, Cunliffe & Co., London; Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., London; Messrs. Jay, Cooke & Co., Philadelphia; Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co., Philadelphia; Messrs. Corning, Winslow & Co., Cleveland; Messrs. Ketchum, Son & Co., St. Louis; Wm. Ward, Simeon Draper, New York; Gov. Wm. Sprague, U. S. Senator, Providence, R. I.; Hon. Lyman Trumbull, Alton, Ill.; Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Auburn, N. Y.; Hon. Z. Chandler, Detroit, Mich.; Hon. Wm. Hall & Co., Milwaukie, Wis.; J. F. Edwards, Esq., Chicago, Ill.; Messrs. Cook & Sargent, Davenport, Iowa.

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ERNST PRUSSING, DEALER IN EXCHANGE, MONEY, *And Real Estate Broker.*

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GEORGE SMITH & CO., BANKERS, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. *Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Exchange,*

Collections made on all the principal cities in the United States, on the most favorable terms.

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Collections made at the usual rates. Exchange on the principal cities of the Union bought and sold. Money loaned and sold on Commission. Land Warrants located at a proper price, and the purchase money refunded to the purchaser in case of failure to secure the land.

Refer to Bank of Commerce, Chicago; Henry Farnham, Esq., President Chicago and Rock Island Railroad; American Exchange Bank, New York; Dunlap & Co., Paris, France; Glyn, Mills & Co., London.

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Collections made in the States, Territories, Canadas and Europe.

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SLOAN'S DOUBLE CHAIN OF American and Foreign COMMERCIAL COLLEGES. The Great Central.

The oldest and most extensive in the West is situated in METROPOLITAN CHURCH BLOCK, CHICAGO, ILL.

Other Colleges connected with this will be located at all commercial centres in the north. The advantages will be greater and the charges less than any other commercial college. Full information will be forwarded gratis on application at the College or by letter. Life Scholarship in all. Applicants entrusted to the care of graduates.

Address T. J. SLOAN,
se27 dly Principal and Proprietor.

LIND UNIVERSITY.—The next term of the Academic Department of Lind University will commence LAKE FOREST WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21st.

A Preparatory Class in the Collegiate Department will be organized at the same time.

For further information address W. F. MILLER, A. M., at Lake Forest, Ill. se24 7t 1m

GARDEN CITY INSTITUTE— No. 76 Harrison street, near State. The Eighth School Year will commence on Monday, September 26th. Terms—from $6 to $12, according to the studies pursued. For further particulars apply from 9 to 4 o'clock at the Institute.

se26d1y2m H. O. SNOW, Principal.

F. G. BERTEAU'S ENGLISH and French Day and Boarding School for Young Ladies, No. 1 and 111 Ogden street, corner of Erie. The institution opened 11 Nov. 1857, combines all the advantages of the best schools in the East. The number of pupils is limited.

For testimonials and references see circular, which may be obtained at the Institution, or at S. C. Griggs & Co., Lake st., No. 39 and 41.

The next Term will begin on Tuesday, September 20th.
se15-2m2

BRYANT & STRATTON'S CHAIN OF *Mercantile Colleges.*

Located at Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Cincinnati, and Louisville, the centre Chain Combination of Iowa, & State Bank of Michigan. Life Scholarship, $40. Full course of Book-keeping, Penmanship, Commercial Calculations, Commercial Law, Business Forms, Mercantile Correspondence, &c., &c., thoroughly taught by actual business men. Students can enter at any time. Circulars sent free. Address

BRYANT, STRATTON & SHEPARD, Chicago, Ill.
se26-1y

SNOW'S SEMINARY—No. 275 Huron street, North Division. The fifth school year will commence Monday, September 5th, 1859. Male and female Department separate. Terms of tuition based on studies pursued. Circulars sent free. For further particulars address or apply to

se26-1m2 O. T. SNOW, Principal.

DEARBORN SEMINARY, No. 58, Walnut Avenue.—Z. GRAVES, A. M., Principal. The next term of the School for young Ladies, will open on Monday, Sept. 19, and continue 10 weeks.

Tuition—Primary, $8; Preparatory, $10; Intermediate, $12; Primary, $8; French and German each $4 extra; Drawing, $5; Music, $20. Private School Apparatus at the Seminary. Circulars may be obtained at the Seminary or principal Book Stores.

se24-2m2

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, MONROE, MICH.

The North Academic year of this Seminary School for Young Ladies, will open upon Tuesday, the 27th of September next.

Experienced Professors and Instructors are at the head of the several departments.

This institution offers superior advantages to young ladies desiring to complete a thorough course of study. Drawing, Vocal and Instrument Music Piano, Organ, Horn, and Guitar. Those wishing to prepare themselves for teaching in these branches would find it to their advantage to be trained in this respect. A large addition to being set up, and the whole institution commanded in fine architectural order.

Address H. P. TAPPAN, Monroe, Mich.
Rev. Julius A. Reigh, Rector (Parish of and organ) Rev. Lucius and Tuse, $40.00 per to me. Three terms per year. No deduction excepting full terms. Address the Principal. E. J. BOYD, Monroe, Mich. se8-2m2m

JEFFERSON HIGH SCHOOL. For Males and Females. No. 100 West Monroe street, Chicago, Ill. The next term will commence on Monday, Sept. 12th, 1859. For Circulars apply to A. S. Bryan, Douglas, or West Side Bank, corner Monroe street, or address

H. G. SHELES, Principal, P. O. Box 1799.

Chicago, Refer to Hon. Isaac N. Arnold, Hon. Wm. B. Ogden, Hon. Grant Goodrich, Hon. Joseph Knox, Hon. Peter Page, Hon. E. S. Wheeler, Hon. Thos. Hoyne, Hon. Wm. Bross, Hon. Jno. Wentworth, Hon. Jno. Dean Caton, Hon. Jno. Dean, Hon. Thos. Dyer, Hon. C. M. Gray, Hon. Jno. Gage, Hon. Jno. Evans

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Connection of the American Officers with the recent Affair in China.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—The dispatches received by the Government narrate with minuteness the recent affair in China. Flag Officer Tatnall says the British officer in charge of the gun boats having visited him, said nothing about aid, but his silent appeal was powerful indeed. During the few moments he was on board the Powhatan, he would look anxiously at his Admiral and at the boats.

After the brief, continuous Tatnall, I had a conversation with our Commissioner, Mr. Ward, and he agreed with me perfectly, that under the circumstances of our position with the English, and the aid the Admiral had tendered me the day before, I could do no less than tow the boats to his relief. I made the offer, which was thankfully and promptly accepted. While the boats were making fast to the hawsers which I veered astern, I insisted on Mr. Ward and his suite leaving the Tooy Wam and going on board one of the junks, for reasons which will be obvious. He at first reluctantly yielded, and left us, but soon returned in one of the English boats, declaring that as the Tooy Wam was his home, and being under fire with his approbation and concurrence, he would remain in her. I acknowledge to his gallant impulse. Captain Tatnall towed the boats through the British line to within a short distance of the Admiral, whose flag was flying, when casting them off, he retired to the rear of the line, and anchored for the night. He took up this position, as it might enable him to aid the wounded, and should the boats be of use, to rescue their crews, in other words, to afford all the aid consistent with neutrality. Having been informed by a British officer, that the Admiral was dangerously wounded, Captain Tatnall went in a barge to visit him, when within a few feet of that Commorant, a round of shot struck the boat, killing the coxswain, Mr. Hart, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and slightly wounded Flag Lieut. Trenchard. They reached the Cormorant before the boat was entirely sunk.

Capt. Tatnall says the Chinese Commissioners had previously notified Mr. Ward of their arrangements, and requested him to accompany the British and French minister to Pehte. To this he consented, thereby to a certain extent assuming the position of neutrals. The sincerity of the Commissioners was much doubted at the time.

From Washington.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—The correspondent of the *Herald* says: I am informed that some additional propositions to those already before our Government have recently been submitted by Mexico in regard to the settlement of claims and for protection or the manner of protecting the transit routes. Among the proposed stipulations to be considered by Secretary Cass and the Mexican Minister, is an important one relating to the settlement of claims of citizens of the United States upon Mexico, which requires that the claims to be adjudicated by four commissioners—two to be appointed by the President of each Government, and an umpire, to be selected by the commissioners, or, in case of their disagreement, by the Secretary of State and the Mexican Minister; and the amount of the adjudicated claims over the sum of seven millions of dollars which the treaty has provided for payment of them, is to be settled by ten annual payments of equal amount, with interest at 6 per cent, until paid. Provision is given for the amount which will be receivable by the Mexican Government for any export or import dues to that Government.

It is proposed, also, to obviate the objections of the Mexican government to our proposition for the protection of the transit routes, by the appointment of a commissioner by each government, to locate a suitable location, to prevent disturbance of the peace upon any route, are to make the necessary demands on the Mexican authorities for troops, which, if disregarded for a period of ten days, may be made up from the nearest land or naval forces of the United States, who after giving proper notice to the commissioner, or if he be absent, to the local authority, shall proceed to the scene of disturbance and quell it.

As an evidence of the good feeling entertained by the Liberal Government of Mexico towards citizens of the United States, President Juarez has extended to a citizen of New Jersey valuable mining facilities in the State of Sinoa, which were to expire on the 1st of October next, for two years longer.

Later from Arizona.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Dates from Arizona to the 8th, say the express had arrived, bringing the complete submission of the Mohave Indians by Major Armistead. They acknowledge a large number killed, and surrender a large tract of land to the U. S. Government, and promise never more to molest the whites. Armistead is on his way east on twelve months' leave.

The reports to Gen. Clarke states that the Colorado River is a more reliable stream for navigation than the Red River, Missouri, Mississippi, or Minnesota Rivers.

The new steamer Cocopa made a trip from Fort Yuma to Fort Mohave and Beale's crossing —295 miles—in five days, making her own road on the way. This trip demonstrates the correctness of Lieut. Ives' exploration made last year.

The Overland Mail Co.'s Station, sixty miles above Fort Yuma, was robbed of all its mules, by Mexicans, and the station keeper left for dead. A portion of the Americans on Gila River have also been robbed by the Mexicans on the river on account of this outrage.

A coil soin occurred in which it is said six Mexicans were killed. There is nothing new for officers in Arizona, no arrests were made. The Mexican population at Gila and Colorado mines are unarmed. Ramon Alverey's election as delegate from Arizona was unanimous—out of 5,000 votes it is not known that even one was cast against him. The settlement of emigrants have commenced on the Rio Pedro River. The Apaches had been very bold in their depredations. Col. Roene, of Fort Buchanan has applied for reinforcements.

The Missouri State Fair.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 28.—The principal feature of the Fair to-day was the awarding of the St. Louis prize number one of $1,000, for the best thorough bred bull of any age, which was taken by "Duke Airdne," owned by R. A. Alexander, of Woodford County, Ky. There were numbered 14 entries, embracing many of the noblest animals in the country.

The regular premium of $100 for four year old bulls was awarded to "King Alfred," owned by J. N. Brown of Sangamon County, Illinois.

Stallions of all work—36 entries were made. The first premium was taken by Black Hawk, owned by Ben. E. Harris of Macon county, Missouri.

The weather continues delightful, and the influx of strangers is incessant. The number of visitors to the grounds to-day is estimated at 40,000.

The steam fire department made its annual parade to-day, and visited the fair grounds, and elicited universal admiration by its splendid display.

To-morrow the $1000 prize for the best road-ster and stallion will be awarded.

Review of the New York Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—Stocks are again lower, with increased business in speculative shares. Western Union and N. Y. Central large. The opening price showed considerable steadiness, but as business progressed, the market assumed a heavy appearance, closing at 81@82½. Mich. Central quiet but steady at 45¼, which price is bid at the close. Ill. Central sold freely at 67@67½. Hudson and Harlem were without change. Pacific Mail was strongest of speculative list, advancing 1¼ per cent. Reading was steady at 44¼, with moderate sales. Galena was heavier; of Western stocks, Fort Wayne to 75½. Rock Island was active in demand at 67—the closing price of yesterday.

In Railroad bonds there was an advance of 1 per cent on Erie 2d; Illinois Central Construction fell ½. With the exception of Mo. 6's, which are heavy, there were few changes in State Stocks. There were sales on seller's option of U. S. 5s of 1874 at 102¼@102¾, predicated probably upon anticipation of a disturbance in the money market.

Money is rather easier to-day, the demand having slackened considerably. The common rate on sell is 6 @ 7 per cent. Exceptionable transactions take place at 6@7. Discounts are 7@7½, the outside figures for six months' bills.

Two steamers are up for Saturday, the New York for Bremen, and Borussia for Hamburg. No bullion has been engaged; only a moderate amount will go for specie.

The foreign news by the Circassian at St. John's is regarded as favorable.

Cotton is more firm at 30@30½.

The Bullion in the Bank of England increased £485,000.

The principal feature of the commercial intelligence is the advancing tendency of breadstuffs, which is a welcome change from the stereotype phrase "Breadstuffs have a declining tendency."

The large movement of grain into Chicago as reported by telegraph, shows that the effects of the late storm had disappeared.

There is considerable excitement in the Flour market to-day, and low grades are 10 to 15c higher. The local demand is good and stock reasonably small for the season. Choice Wheat is also better, but Corn is heavy and dull.

Provisions generally are quiet. The Tea sale went off spiritedly. The Green having an advance of 2c, and Black 1a2c, whole catalogue was disposed of.

Cattle to-day are again lower. Over 5000 head beeves have been received and average rate less than 8c. The highest price 9¼@10c, the latter for only a very few extra fine steers. Drovers have met with heavy losses this week, and it is said some will be obliged to suspend operations. To-day has been more disastrous than we have seen for many years.

Sixth Congressional District.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 28th.—The Democratic Congressional Convention for the Sixth District met in this city to-day, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of the late Col. Hardin. On the first ballot, Hon. Jno. A. McClernand received 41 votes out of 70. The nomination was then made unanimous.

Resolutions were adopted, without a dissenting voice, endorsing Judge Douglas and his Popular Sovereignty doctrine.

From Mexico.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Three New Orleans mails arrived here this morning, viz: Those of Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday last.

Commerce is now with steady movement and credit to a considerable extent, appointed by the Governor of Tamaulipas, have started for the United States to purchase arms and munitions of war for the Liberals of Mexico.

From New York.

NEW YORK, Sept 28.—The Persia sailed for Europe at noon to-day with $870,000 in specie. The steamer Granada arrived this morning with Havana dates to the 24d. The news is unimportant. Freights dull. City healthy.

Additional News from Europe by the Circassian.

Brunnel, the designer of the Great Eastern, who was prevented by sickness from going on the trial trip, has since died of paralysis.

Orders have been dispatched to India for the troops there to proceed immediately to China, in order to prosecute the war.

The French laws in relation to the press are not to be modified.

The French Rente's closed firm on Friday at 68f 65c on the Paris Bourse.

The Missing Balloonist Heard from.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—A despatch has been received in this city from Mr. La Mountain, who ascended in his balloon on Thursday last, at Watertown, New York, announcing his safe arrival at Kingston, C. W.

Suicide.

BELLEVILLE, Sept. 28.—Major Chapman, attached to the Quarter-Master's Department, has committed suicide. His body was found this morning on the beach outside of Fort Mellenry, with his throat cut.

Drowned.

TORONTO, Sept. 27.—Intelligence has been received in this city that Mr. Read, a young gentleman 17 years of age, only son and heir of Sir Edmund Head, Governor General of the Canadas, was drowned while bathing in the River San Maurice.

Financial and Commercial.

MONETARY

WEDNESDAY EVENING, September 28, 1859.

The market for eastern exchange was rather weaker to-day, and although the banks still keep their rates at 2 per cent. premium, it was sold freely in the street at 1¼ per cent. Gold nominal at 2 per cent. prem. Currency in fair supply.

FAILURES IN NEW YORK.—Several failures occurred last in Boston, among them Messrs. Carroll & Thayer, Leather Trade; Messrs. Blakes & Knizely, Woolen Cloth trade.

FIRE INSURANCE.—Messrs. Satterlee & Co., in their Circular for this week, say:

Insurance Stocks are at about the same figures as at our last advices. The Chicago fire loss, reported to-day, touches but few of our city Companies heavily, and will not affect the price of the stocks, or the dividends of the well established companies; in fact, a few more losses would tend to strengthen the rates of Insurance, and would favorably affect the business of the Companies. Marine Insurance Stocks and Scrips remained without change during the first week of the fortnight, but during the present week the stocks have risen from 2 to 4 per cent, and scrips from 1¼ to 3½ per cent.; as this class of securities approaches dividend periods the demand is likely to increase (with average losses.

COMMERCIAL

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 28, 1859.

The receipts and shipments during the past 24 hours, were as follows:

By Canal.	Flour. bbls.	Wheat. bu.	Corn. bu.	Oat. Hogs. No.	Hogs. No.
By G. & R. R.	2,000	9000	3000		
By I. L. R. R.	696	11940	700	2045	154
By C. & R. I. R.	1,000	3000	2000	2000	68
By C. B. & Q. R.	400	19467	1735	1200	18
By M. & St. P. R.	200	2000	178	1000	15
By C. & N. W. R.	1,700	2300		1000	18
By Lake					
Total	5,190	68674	13,913	7008	4452

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE YESTERDAY.

To	Flour. bbls.	Wheat. bu.	Corn. bu.	Oats. bu.	Rye. bu.
To Buffalo	10000	....	....	....	....
To Oswego	3,000	....	....	....	....
To Ogdensburgh	472	236	....	18000	....
Total	472	43674	....	18,000	....

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY LAKE TO-DAY.

RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
Flour, brls	450	Lumber, No.	32,000
Corn, bu	8,440	Shingles, No.	12,000
Oats, bu	1,440	Posts, No.	2,000
Rye, bu	1,000	Miles, No.	2,000
Seeds, lbs	3,000		
Wool, lbs	6,200		

The Wheat market to-day was active and buoyant, under a good shipping demand, with an improvement in Liverpool and New York. The market opened firm at yesterday's closing figures; but as soon as the eastern dispatches were received, an advance of 1@2c was established on all grades. Winter Wheat was in active demand, especially No. 2 Red, which is scarce and in demand for shipment to Pittsburgh millers. The day's transactions foot up about 120,000 bushels at 89 to 90c for No. 1 Red; 79c to 81c for No. 2 Red; 74½c to 80c for No. 1 Spring; 74@74½c for No. 2 Spring; and 72½c to 74c for Rejected—all in store—the market closing quiet but firm. Spring Wheat was also active and firm, although buyers generally confined their operations to the brands which could be purchased at medium figures. About 2700 bbls changed hands, at $4,50@5,25 for Winter Extras; $3,75@4,00 for common to medium Spring Extras; $4@4,124 for fair to good do; $4,25 for choice do; and $3@3,50 for common to good super. Corn was more active and advanced 1c, with sales of about 20,000 bushels, at 54½c for Canal afloat; 55½c for No. 1 in store; and 72c for No. 1 in store. Oats were less active and 1c lower—buyers and sellers being generally ½c apart. Only about 3,000 bushels were sold, at 30½c to 31c in store. Rye was in good demand and active, at 61@62c in store—principally the latter figure. Barley is good demand, and advanced 1@2c. About 10,000 bushels were sold at 63@65c for No. 1 in store. Highwines scarce and firm at 20½c. Alcohol, 34@35c. Timothy Seed in good request and firm at $2.12@2.18 for good to prime. A lot of 200 bushels prime Navy Beans were sold to-day at $1.00 to go to Texas.

Freights to-day were firm. A propeller takes Wheat to Buffalo from Milwaukee at 7c, and a vessel from this port at 6c. At the close there were only two or three vessels not engaged, and rates were firm.

FUTURE PROSPECTS.—In another column we publish articles from the New York *Courier and Enquirer* and the New York *Herald* on the future prospects of the Breadstuffs trade. The articles show a very different feeling from that which prevailed a month ago.

WHEAT EXPORTED FROM NEW YORK TO GREAT BRITAIN.—In the New York papers of Tuesday, we notice that 5,000 bushels of Wheat were taken by a vessel up for London—the rates of freight being private. In the same paper, 1,000 bbls Flour were taken for London at 2s 3d freight. This is the first intimation we have had for several months of Wheat being sent to England.

TOLEDO—Sept. 27—Receipts 5,000 bu wheat; 533 brls flour. Flour, no sales reported. Wheat —sales 1,000 bu white p. t.; 4,300 bu red at 95c; 3,150 bu do at 96c; 2,500 bu do at 98c; 500 bu do at same. Corn—sales 4,000 bu on private terms. Oats—sales 800 bu p. t.

DETROIT—Sept. 27—Receipts 5,783 bbls flour; 5,346 bu wheat; 333 bu corn; 73 bu oats. The Detroit *Tribune* says:

The market for wheat is a little more active, although the amount offering is below even the more urgent requirements of buyers. Prices incline to great firmness on account of the improved tone of the foreign market, which it is thought has made a difference of 1c. There is little offering but millers seem very difficult to get at the exact prices; but white would bring $1.06@1.07 for present delivery; red 94@95c. The sales last evening were 900 bu white at $1.05; this morning 1,000 bu white and 500 red both on p. t. Flour is also a shade firmer, although yesterday's quotations cover the range. There is no appreciative change in Corn, if anything, rather weaker, being held at 78c. Oats are selling from wagons at 31@32c. No change in other articles.

MONTREAL—Sept. 26.—Flour steady with good demand, No. 1 $4.75@4.90; No. 2 $4.00@4.25 fancy $5.00@5.05; extra $5.40@5.50.

RECEIPTS AT BUFFALO.—We have before us the receipts of breadstuffs at Buffalo, by lake and railroad, for the third week in September, which compare with the previous week as follows:

	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.
Third week	46,671	194,150	16,400
Second week	42,464	413,097	140,411

These figures show an increase in flour of 409 brls; a decrease in wheat of 149,989 bu, and a decrease in corn of 129,004 bu.

WHEAT AT ROCHESTER.—On the 26th, there arrived at Rochester, five vessels, loaded with wheat, containing 24,100 bu.

HOPS IN ONEIDA COUNTY, N. Y.—The high prices which prevailed a week ago, severely injured the hop crop in Oneida County. The loss amounts to many thousand dollars. At Waterville, 50,000 pounds changed hands at from 10 @11c.

FURS AND SKINS.—By the Arabia, we have a report of the fall sale of Messrs. C. M. Lampson & Co., held in London on the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th inst. There were offered 248,069 Raccoon, 95,609 Red Fox, 19,343 Gray do, 9,561 White do, 726 Cross do, 115 Silver do, 5,074 Otter, 45 Sea, 2,894 Fisher, 1561 Lynx, 37,497 Skunk, 2,193 Bear, 3,638 Marten, 14,259 Mink, 289,452 Musquash, 33,478 Black do, 6,906 Beaver, 7,289 Common Cat, 25,833 Opossum, and sundry other parcels. The London report of the sale, states that the Raccoon were all sold at an average decline on last sale of 20 per cent.; Red Fox, all sold at a decline of 10 per cent.; Cross and Silver do, 10 per cent.; Gray Fox and Cat, 20 per cent, Mink and Beaver, 10 per cent; Musquash 15 per cent lower. About half the Skunk were sold at a decline of 2s per skin for best sorts—there was no demand for common kinds. Bear sold 20 per cent higher for Army Sorts, and old rates for other kinds; Fisher, 10@15 per cent higher; and Marten and Otter, as at last sale. We annex the following remarks from the Circular of one of the best informed houses in the trade:—"On inspecting the actual prices obtained for goods shipped, it will be found that Raccoon declined 20 per cent. Finer were actually lower—Musquash certainly 25 per cent lower—Beaver 20 per cent lower—and Skunk hardly sold at all. It will be, for a length of time, impossible to fix upon prices for the several classes of Furs, in this market, and to say they would not be taken at more than about half the prices obtained early in the season, is but stating the truth. Skunk will be nearly worthless, but it is to be presumed that no more will be caught, as they would not pay the trapper near common wages."

ALBANY, Sept. 26.—There is a good milling demand for Wheat, and the market is firm, with sales 350 bu Mediterranean at $1,10; 1,000 bu, part Mediterranean and Genesee, at $1,10 for the former and $1,12 for the latter; 5800 bu white Canadian at $1,20, and 250 bu ditto Michigan, in bbls, at $1,35. Corn firm and in active request, with sales of 5,0 bu mixed State at 82c, and 6,000 bu Western mixed at 79c. Rye quiet. Barley firm and in fair request, with sales of 5,000 bu Toronto at 86½c, deliverable this week. Oats are firm and the supply in the market rules full 3c better. Sales 2,000 bushels old State at 40c, measure; for new 42@44c is asked, weight.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 26.—Receipts last week, 11,496 bbls. flour; 40,078 bu wheat. FLOUR—The market continues inactive, with a demand limited mostly to the supply of home wants, with a few light sales for shipment to the interior. Prices range the same as at the date of our last. We quote fair to choice extras $5,12@5,50. Favorite brands of the latter, in dray-loads, for the city trade, at $5,75. Wheat has been gradually improving for the past few days, and closes with the following sales; 1 car red at $1?0; 1 do $1,04; 1 do @ $1,03; 1,000 bu do from store at same; 600 bu from store $1,06; 150 bu white at 1,10; 2 cars do at $1,17 2 cars choice do at 1.18 free on board. Corn has advanced materially since our last, and improved in the east, and has sold at 72c. At the close holders are firm at the advance, but the extra demand has died away, and inquiry is limited to small lots from store. Oats have been in fair inquiry, for home use, and prices have advanced to 34c as transfer. BARLEY light sales at 53c. RYE quiet at 72@73c.

BOSTON, Sept. 26.—Receipts, 3,459 brls flour; 1,000 bu corn; 1,250 bu oats. Corn firm at 98c @1.00; oats, 46@46c; rye, 85c. Flour firm.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 27—The sales throughout the week have been mostly in light lots at prices ranging from $4 25 to $4 75 for country superfine, and $4 50 to $5 00 for city superfine and extra, the outside prices for XX white wheat. Yesterday a shipper purchased 25 brls extra country white wheat at $4 85, delivered at New Albany, and 200 brls XX city white wheat, (Kennedy's) at our highest figure. We notice some improvement in the demand during the present week, and the tendency is upward; the price of prime white yesterday to $1 05, and good 10 prime red may now be quoted at 90@95c. Corn has also gone up, and dealers pay freely 80c from the wharf, while from store it is selling at 85@90c. Oats are higher; a dealer purchased 250 sacks from the wharf yesterday at 47½c. Rye brings from 80@85c. Bran, shorts, and shipstuffs are selling only in retail way, and no stock is permitted to accumulate.

TORONTO—Sept. 27.—Wheat—Yesterday's market was steady and quiet, at $1.03 to 1.08 for good to prime samples of farmers' delivery. $1 to 1.05 for ordinary to good, and 95c to $1 for inferior and fresh cut. There is a good demand for Spring, but not enough offering to make sales. Barley—Sales were —1,200 bu No 1 Bad at 60c on track; 1 800 bu do at 58c in store; 1,000 bu do at 57½c in store; 600 bu do at 56c in store; 700 bu do at 55c in store; 700 bu Rejected at 79½c in store. SPRING—Active and buoyant—advanced 1@2c. Sales were—1,000 bu No 2 Spring at 76c in store; 2,000 bu do at 75c in store; 1,000 bu do at 74½c in store; 1,000 bu do at 74c in store; 1,000 bu do at 73½c in store; 1,000 bu do at 73c in store; 4,0 bbls do at 77½c in store; 700 bu do at 77½c in store; 1,000 bu do at 78c in store; 2,000 bu do at $1.75 in Rail 0 at 74c in store; 2,500 bu do at 75c in store; 2,000 bu do at 76c in store; 6,000 bu do at 77½c in store; 700 bu do at 78c in store; 2,000 bu do at 79c in store; 2,000 bu do at 79½c in store; 1,000 bu do at 80½c in store; 500 bu do at 82c on track. RYE—Receipts, 4,288 bu; shipments, 18,000 bu. Market firm and active. Sales were—1,000 bu No 1 at 61½c in store; 3,500 bu do at 62c in store; 55 bags do at 62c at 6 pot.

BARLEY—Receipts, 4,453 bu; no shipments. Market firm and advanced 1@2c. Sales were—1,000 bu No 1 at 63c in store; 2,000 bu do at 64c in store; 4,000 bu do at 66c in store.

SEEDS—Receipts, 32,593 bu. Market firm. Sales were: —800 bu good Timothy in lots at $1.12½; 56 bags do at 2.3½; 3 bushels prime Clover at $4.00.

HIGHWINES—Receipts, 80 brls. Market still here and firm at 20½. PORK—Still sold to-day at 27c.

ALCOHOL—Steady per gal.

MESS PORK—Nominal at $18.00.

LARD—Receipts, 8,186 lbs. Market quiet at 11@11½c.

TALLOW—Receipts, 1,000 lbs. Market firm, with an active inquiry at 10½c. Sales to-day were :—3 brls country at 10½.

HIDES—Receipts, 72,460 lbs. The market remains steady, with a fair demand at 8@8½ for green; 10@ 11½ for Dry Salted; and 16@18½ for Dry Flint.

APPLES—Sold at a shade lower.

PEA BEANS—Sold at $1.00 per bushel. Sales to-day were at a range of 93@95c per basket.

POTATOES—Receipts, 176 bu. Market steady at 37½ @ for common to prime.

BEANS—200 bu prime Navy sold at 92.00, packages included.

SWEET POTATOES—Market glutted and dull. Sales to-day were :—25 bbls at $1.00 per bbl.

EGGS—In good demand at 19c per doz.

POULTRY—Chickens, $1.75@2.00 per doz; Turkeys, 75@80c per lb; Ducks, $1.75 per doz.

BUTTER—Quite steady. Sales were :—25 firkins at 12½@14c. Dairy, 15@16c.

LIVE STOCK—Receipts, 18 cars cattle; shipments, 8 cars hogs. Prices of cattle lower to-day, with a good demand for good fat cattle; principally by packers and shippers. Sheep are dull with none on the market. Hogs in fair request.

The sales at Sherman's to-day were:

79 Cattle averaging	1190	lbs at	$4.15@
	1439		3.12½
	1439		3.12½
	1418		3.75
	1226		2.75
	1226		2.75
	1226		2.75
	1226		2.75
	1226		2.75
	1316		3.00
	1316		3.00
	1316		3.00
	944		2.25
	944		2.25
	919		2.25
	919		2.25
	1100		2.50
	1100		2.50
	1100		2.50
	1316		3.12½
	1316		3.12½
	1316		3.00
	1316		3.00
	944		2.25
	944		2.25
	919		2.25
	919		2.25
	1100		2.50
	1100		2.50
	1100		2.50
1 Cow			2.00
			2.00
13 Hogs			3.00
			3.00

Prospects of the Breadstuffs Market.

[From the New York Courier and Enquirer, 26th.]

The prospect of an active shipment of Breadstuffs to Europe, either to the Continent or to Great Britain, this fall, is not good, unless there is a sufficient advance in foreign markets to justify shippers in ventering this year on the about current prices, thus: Prime Spring Wheat $1 10 per bushel. Shipping State Flour, $4 50 per barrel; Shipping Ohio Flour, $5 35 per barrel.

There is but little, if indeed any ground to hope that a sufficient advance will take place in the British or Continental markets. The crops in nearly all quarters are reported to be fully an average—in many cases superior both in point of quality and quantity. There will probably not be any great deficiency to be made up. The late Italian war has exercised a very depressing influence upon commercial affairs generally, divesting it entirely of that spirit which is essential to high prices for the great staples. This latter influence, continue to benefit for some time to come; in fact, this is invariably the case. There is but one circumstance favorable to exportation which can be noticed in this connection, and that is the improved quality of the wheat of this crop, and consequently of the flour made from it. This amounts to 50 or 75 cents per barrel on Flour, and about in proportion on Wheat. The quotations for American Breadstuffs, lately current in the British markets, were below the interior prices decided of last year; and it may be, that when this crop is offered, it will bring a sufficient advance to justify shipments hence at prices now ruling in this market. But to counteract this is the general disfavor into which the inferior quality of previous crops has thrown American flour. Another obstacle in he way of a large export of Breadstuffs to Great Britain or the Continent, is the comparatively high rate of freight now demanded, with little room to even expect a material abatement. The best that can be now done to Liverpool is 6d steering per bu for Wheat, and 7s 6d per ton steering per barrel for flour, with very little room available. Ship owners show no disposition to solicit the business at these rates—evidently, and very important decline from them,—and higher rates have not been paid to any extent in some years. The tonnage market on the Continent has been steadily diminishing for several years. A large cotton crop, a great proportion of which is to be transported to European ports, is now in the process of delivery. The sea-board, and ship owners seem disposed to give this business the preference over any now in prospect. There is, therefore, little reason to expect a decline in the rates of freight for Breadstuffs to European ports.

The quantity of Breadstuffs on hand in the country, when the new crop began to find its way to market, was so small, owing to the partial failure of the two preceding crops, that the whole capacity of the various means of transportation, and the entire energies of the trade, will be required to provide suitable supplies for consumption during the months when the principal means of transportation—the great natural and artificial water courses—will be closed by ice. The quantity now on hand, and in process of delivery in this market on the 1st of Sept., is now generally admitted to have been rather over than under the mark, and a leading and most intelligent receiver remarked on Thursday on Saturday, that he had "never known the warehouses of this city to be so bare of flour as they are at this time." Although the quality of the deliveries from the new crop is excellent, a serious deficiency is experienced in the quantity. Undoubtedly the extent of the yield has been somewhat overrated, but there are other causes. Vast quantities are taken for consumption on the way. This State and Pennsylvania, also a portion of Ohio, are active buyers of wheat and flour *in transitu*, and at the Western markets. The wants of the Eastern States for the next two months will be very great, from the fact that owing to the large decline which has been looked for as certain to follow the delivery of the new crop, the purchases for that quarter have been only to supply immediate wants. The demand from the British Provinces at this market, (which is regarded as a part of our regular business, independent of an exportation almost

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept 28.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.—From Chicago—Ed Buffalo, Sept. 26th, schrs Grace Murray, Live Yankee, Sophia Smith.

CLEARED FOR CHICAGO.—From Buffalo, Sept. 26.—Schr Nightingale.

VESSELS PASSING DETROIT—Sept. 27.—Bound Up—Stmr North Star; propellers Rochester, Forest Queen; schooners Kyle Spangler, Ketchum, Thos Kingsford, Ostrich, Contest, E Hayes.

Bound Down—Props Kenosha, Buckeye; schr Challenge No 3.

BUFFALO, Sept. 27.

BLACK DOWN.—The propeller Queen of the Lakes, bound from Buffalo for Green Bay, broke her shaft and lost her wheel on Lake Erie. She was towed into Cleveland, where she will be repaired.—[Det. Trib.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED ..... Sept. 28.

Stmr Huron, Morgan, Grand Haven, 75 brls stores, 85 brls plaster.

Stmr Traveller, Sweney, Milwaukee, 812 bf brls beer, 397 bush malt, 28 brls pork, 110 brls rye & oat.

Prop J Barker, Brown, St. Joseph, 40 cds wood, 400 RR ties, 900 baskets peaches.

Prop Mendota, Spencer, Sandusky, 341 tons coke.

Barq Chamberlain, Langley, Oconto, 140 m lumber.

Barq Fanny, William —, Cedar River, 160 m lumber.

Brig Alabama, Grant, Oconto, 180 m lumber.

Brig Palmetto, Mills, Green Bay, 130 m lumber, 60 m lath.

Schr Minnesota, Schlosser, Manitou Island, 83 cds wood, 45 cds shingle bolts, 10 brls fish.

Schr Nelson, Nelson, Racine, 60 m lumber, 85 m timber.

Schr Kate Ruger, South Haven, 56 cds wood.

Schr H Spencer Wixes, Muskegon, 90 m lumber.

Schr Baltic, Howe, Muskegon, 170 m lumber.

Schr Albany, Hilson, Sheboygan, 81 c wood.

Schr Minnesota, Schlosser, Manitou Island, 90 m lumber.

Schr Clipper City, Lowden, Sheboygan, 106 c wood.

Schr Phoenix, Gallagan, Traverse Bay, 150 m lumber.

Schr Guido, Johns n, Sand Bay, 95 c wood.

Schr Minnesota, Schlosser, Manitou Island, 70 m lumber.

Schr Cor mer, Gamble, Grand Haven, 95 m lumber

Schr Bloomer Girl, Hall, Muskegon, 100 m lumber.

Schr Forrester, Nelson, Grand Haven, 55 m oak lumber.

Schr Helen Kent, Reed, Wind River, 90 m lumber, 10 brls lime.

Schr Tempest, Newton, White Lake, 55 m lumber.

Schr Illinois, Peters, White Lake, 60 m lumber, 20 m shingles.

Schr Muskegon, Jenkins, Muskegon, 75 m lumber, 20 m shingles.

Schr Jane Lou sa, Jas, Manitowoc, 95 m lumber, 1,000 cds stone.

Schr Gibney, Jamison, Muskegon, 100 m lumber, 10 m h.

Schr Hollyhead, Alexander, Muskegon, 7 m lumber, 19 m shingles.

Schr Mary, Monson, St Jos ph, 800 bu peaches, 50 bu apples.

Scow Mermaid, Thompson, White Lake, 50 m lumber.

CLEARED.

Stmr Traveller, Sweney, Milwaukee, 300 brls apples, 97 do lard oil, 14 do alcohol, 83 do oyster, 2.1 casks peaches, 1 do sundries.

Stmr Huron, Morgan, Grand Haven, 31 brls pork, 4 do lard, 96 do provisions, 77 bags flour, 1 do feed, 1 do sundries.

Prop Quonta, Flood, Green Bay, 47 bx s pork, 91 bags meal, 1 brls oil, 7 do flour, 17 sacks potatoes, 16 sacks beets and shoes, 1 cask hams, 6¼ tons mdse.

Prop J Barker, Brown, St Joseph, 1 brl pork.

Prop Mendota, Spencer, Sandusky, 58 tons coal.

Prop Iron Age, Bowen, Buffalo, 1500 bu wheat, 1200 bu flour, 1000 bu p g feed.

Bark Shamrock, Gwynn, Manitou.

Bark Cherubusco, Lang'y, Oconto.

Brig Richmond, Williams, Green Bay.

Brig Rouse, Dougherty, Buffalo, 15,840 bu barley.

Brig Mary of Hackett, Ogdensburgh, 12,000 bu wheat, 1000 brls flour.

Schr Minnesota, Blackburn, North Unity.

Schr Nap leon, Nelson, Manitowoc.

Schr Ida Ellen, Hughes, Muskegon, 15 tons hay, 11 tons shingles.

Schr Tempest, Newton, White Lake.

Schr Helen Kent, Reed, Wind River, 6 brls flour, 4 do beef, 50 bu oats, &c.

Schr J Latham, McDonnell, Oswego, 14,352 bu corn.

Schr Illinois, Peters, Muskegon.

Schr Gibney, Jamison, Muskegon.

Schr Live Yankee, Hall, Muskegon.

Schr Norwegian, Shattuck, Oswego, 17,000 bu wheat.

Schr Chippewa, Hall, Muskegon, 1,500 bu wheat.

Schr Triumph, Scully, Manitowoc.

Schr Charlotte, Dixon, Buffalo, 12,000 bu wheat.

Schr Forester, Nels n, Grand Haven.

Schr Mary, Monson, St Joseph, 1 brl pork.

Schr Tempest, Newton, White Lake.

Schr Ambassador, Walton, Racine, 6 brls flour, 4 do beef, 50 bu oats, &c.

Schr Illinois, Peters, Muskegon.

Schr Gibney, Jamison, Muskegon.

Schr Live Yankee, Hall, Muskegon.

Schr Norwegian, Shattuck, Oswego, 17,000 bu wheat.

Schr Chippewa, Hall, Muskegon, 1,500 bu wheat.

Schr Triumph, Scully, Manitowoc.

Schr Charlotte, Dixon, Buffalo, 12,000 bu wheat.

Schr Forester, Nels n, Grand Haven